

THE CHRONICLE.

CINCINNATI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

DIED.—In this city yesterday morning, Miss Cassiana A. Brown, in the 21st year of her age. The untimely death of this amiable and pious young lady was occasioned by the accidental burning of the mosquito curtains around her bed, after she had retired for the night. The fire was communicated by a candle that had been placed on a table near the bed. It spread with such rapidity, that before she could be rescued from the flames she was so seriously injured as to produce a fatal termination, although assistance was promptly afforded by Dr. Drake, who was in the house at the time, and whose hands were severely burned in his efforts to extinguish the fire. She suffered the most excruciating pain from ten o'clock on Thursday night, until eight of the following morning when she expired. The deceased was a member of the Ebon Baptist Church of this city, and was much beloved by her acquaintances for her mild and exemplary deportment.

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at four o'clock this afternoon, from the residence of her mother, on Walnut street, opposite the second Presbyterian Church.

Some experiments in regard to the temperature of the earth, have lately been made by M. Cordier, of the "Jardin des Plantes," at Paris, which have brought him to the conclusion, that there is an interior heat in the earth, not caused by the sun's rays, which increases rapidly with the depth: that the increase of the heat is not uniform, and that an intense heat exists in the centre of the earth, which consists of a molten mass of matter covered with a hard crust, from fifty to one hundred miles in thickness. He contends moreover, that the whole globe was originally molten, that it is now cooling, by throwing off its heat into the regions of free space; and that the earth, in fact, is a cooled star.

The "Bulletin Universel" mentions, that specimens of insects designed for preservation, may be killed in an atmosphere of ether without injuring their exterior appearance. Another method is that of putting them in a small paper box, and holding it for a second or two near the fire. Death almost immediately ensues, while their most delicate colours remain unimpaired. These insects may be serviceable to those who are disposed to promote the interests of our Museums, by collecting specimens for their cabinets.

Granville Sharpe Patterson, M. D. late Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, in the University of Maryland, has been elected to the chair of Surgery, in the London University.

It is stated by a respectable French traveller, M. de La Roque, that upon the first fall of the winter snows, the cedars of Lebanon assume the form of a regular pyramidical cone. When the snows are melted in the spring, they spread out their branches in irregular diffusion.

TECUMSEH.—The New Monthly Magazine, London, announces "Tecumseh, or the warrior of the West," a poem in four cantos, by an English officer. No extracts are given. In referring to the work, the New Monthly holds the following language.

"It is a tribute to the memory of a great and noble character in savage life, that was distinguished as an ally of the British in Canada, during the late war there, and fell in battle. The Kentuckians afterwards skinned the fallen warrior, to make raiment of his hide—a proof of Kentucky civilization, which the Americans of other states refer to in proof of their charges against that of being a semi-barbarous province."

As this charge against our "half-alligator" brethren of Kentucky happens to be but a plea of pure fiction, it has no doubt been brought to some purpose by this Epic English officer.

While upon this subject we will state that frequent enquiries are made after the promised Western novel Tecumseh, by Mr. Dumont. It will no doubt be flattering to that lady to learn, that her work is looked for with considerable anxiety by the public. We hope that the causes which have heretofore delayed its publication no longer exist, and that we shall shortly have the pleasure of seeing it in print.

The Commissioners of the Ohio Canal Loan, have offered to receive proposals until the seventh of October, for the loan of twelve hundred thousand dollars, payable in Ohio stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the state after the year 1850;—the interest payable annually in the city of New-York.

The National Intelligencer mentions the names of Mr. McLean Post Master General, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Boyle as gentlemen who are spoken of as successors to Judge Trimble of the Circuit Court of the U. S. The appointment will not probably, be made until the meeting of Congress.

The appointment of a District Judge for Ohio will not, it is expected, be so long delayed.

Alexis Entaphevo Esq. has been appointed by the Emperor of Russia his Consul General to the United States, to reside in the city of New-York.

It appears from a paper read to the Society of Elementary Instruction, in Paris, on the 9th of June last, that there are not less than four millions of children in France who receive no kind of education.

A disagreement between His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and His Grace the Duke of Wellington, forms one of the leading topics of discussion among the Londoners at the present time.

In the Superior Court of New York, Judge Hoffman presiding, an action for breach of a matrimonial engagement has just been tried. It was brought by Miss Eliza Yates against William Le Count Esq. An attachment was proved to have existed between them from the year 1823 until May last when the defendant married another lady. The Jury found a verdict of fifteen hundred dollars damages.

At the period when this presumed engagement took place the young lady was sixteen and the defendant nineteen years of age. Children should take warning.

The new novel now in preparation by Mr. Cooper, is to be called "The Child of the Wilderness."

Among the persons spoken of in the Eastern prints, as successors to the late General Bailey, Post Master at New York, are Albert Gallatin Esq. and the late President, Col. Monroe.

The law prohibiting the exportation of gold and silver from the Mexican Dominion has been repealed by the Congress of that government, and the same officially communicated to this.

Don Pablo Obregon, Minister from Mexico, committed suicide by hanging himself in his dwelling house in the city of Washington on the 10th inst. in a fit of derangement.

The Board of Managers for the American Colonization Society have appointed Dr. Richard Randall, Colonial agent, who will proceed forthwith to Liberia and assume the administration of its government. Dr. Randall is spoken of as a gentleman admirably qualified for discharging, successfully, the duties of this important post, made vacant by the death of the lamented Mr. Ashmun.

The lovers of light reading will be gratified in the perusal of the story in our pages entitled "a Wedding at School." It is written with so much spirit and naivete that its length, will, we think be considered the least objectionable part of it.

Mr. Cooper has leased the Chatham Theatre, New-York.

Miss Kelly and Mr. Caldwell are playing together at the Park Theatre.

The celebrated English Comedian, Matthews, has just arrived at New-York.

The English papers state that Sir Walter Scott and Messrs. Moore, Campbell, and Rogers, are about to erect a splendid monument to Lord Byron.

In connection with the other improvements of our city, we are pleased to observe that a better taste is beginning to prevail in the exterior colouring of our buildings. Certainly, nothing but long established habits, can account for the use of the dingy red, in coloring the brick of our houses, which has heretofore obtained such general prevalence in the city. It combines no advantages over many others, but is liable to several forcible objections. It is unpleasant to the eye; possesses no beauty; and contrasts badly with the free-stone now so generally used in finishing the fronts of the houses. These objections do not exist towards the different hues of cream, straw, and lead colours. In regard to the increased beauty and general good appearance of our city, supposing these colors to have superseded the red, no one can entertain a doubt who has given the subject the slightest attention. We would refer to the appearance of the fronts of the new buildings at the corner of Main and Fifth streets, as one of the best evidences of the truth of our remarks, that we now recollect. The color there used, contrasts finely with the stone of the doors and windows, and is with all, pleasant and beautiful to the eye.

Ohio Canal.—Sixty-six miles of this canal are now in fine order for navigation.

As a tribute of respect for the social virtues and intellectual attainments of Dr. Robert M. Patterson late of the University of Pennsylvania, who is now about to enter upon the chair of natural philosophy and astronomy in the University of Virginia, a number of his friends in Philadelphia, recently gave him a public dinner. The venerable P. S. Duponceau, presided, assisted by Dr. Chapman, N. Biddle, and James H. Madison Esq. as Vice Presidents.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY.—The annual Commencement in this institution will be held at Oxford on Wednesday next the 24th inst. The friends of literature and science are invited to attend. The citizens of Cincinnati are deeply interested in the success of this University, and should not, we respectfully suggest, omit the opportunity of being present and giving commendation to the officers and students of the institution.

By means of the canal, Hamilton may be easily reached, and from thence to Oxford, and from Oxford to New-York.

ORIGINAL POETRY.
Written in a Lady's Album.

Stanza. "What no ornament is her?"
Chorus. "None daughter, except perhaps a ribbon in your hair on holiday."
Why, Juliana, bind with flowers
Your brow and auburn hair?
Chorus. "Chaplet and wreath from summer bowers
Would fix no beauties there—
Unbind—unbind that blighted flower
A lovelier lily blossoms there."
Why o'er the neck and bosom's snow,
Do jewels vainly shine?
Chorus. "No gem can add, no pearl bestow,
A charm to charms like thine—
Unclasp, unclasp that jewelled throat,
A dearer jewel thrills beneath."

PRESSURE OF THE SEA.
The London Philosophical Magazine for July last contains a communication upon this subject from Dr. Green, of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

The experiment of sinking a glass vessel hermetically sealed into the ocean and drawing it up filled with water, the seal remaining unbroken, has often been made, but the question whether the water entered through the seal or the pores of the glass has been one of some doubt. The experiments made by Dr. Green in May last upon this subject are as follows.

Mr. Charles Dixey, the obliging and intelligent master of the packet ship Algonquin, had a boat rowed off from the ship for me, to the distance of about half a mile, when the sea was almost perfectly calm. A hollow glass globe, hermetically sealed, which I had previously prepared in Philadelphia, was then fastened to a line, and sunk, with a heavy mass of lead, to the depth of 230 fathoms, or 1380 feet. On the same line, and 30 fathoms above the glass globe, was fastened a small bottle with an air-tight glass stopper, 30 fathoms above this, a stout glass bottle, with a long neck, was tied; a good cork was previously driven into the mouth of this bottle, which was then sealed over with pitch, and a piece of linen dipped in melted pitch was placed over this; and when cool, another piece of linen treated in the same way, was fastened over the first. Twenty fathoms above this bottle, another was attached to the line, much stouter, and corked and sealed like the first; except that it had but one covering of pitched sail-cloth. Thirty fathoms above this was a small thin bottle filled with fresh water closely corked; and twenty fathoms from this, there was a thin empty bottle, corked tight and sealed, a seal needle being passed through and through the cork, so as to project on either side of the neck.

Upon drawing in the line, thus furnished with its vessels, and which appeared to have sunk in a perpendicular direction, the following was the result:—

The empty bottle with the sail-needle through the cork, and which came up the first, was about half full of water, and the cork and sealing as perfect as when it first entered the sea.

The cork of the second bottle, which had been previously filled with fresh water, was loosened, and a little raised, and the water was brackish.

The third bottle, which was sealed and covered with a single piece of sail-cloth, came up empty, and in all respects as it descended.

The fourth bottle, with a long neck, and the cork of which was secured with two layers of linen, was crushed to pieces. It except that part of the neck round which the line was tied; the neck of the bottle, both above and below the place where the line was fastened, had disappeared, and the intermediate portion remained embraced by the line. This I thought a little remarkable, and perhaps may be explained by supposing that the bottle was first filled by the superincumbent pressure with dense sea-water, which expanded on being drawn up near the surface. Had the vessel been broken by external pressure, that part surrounded with the line ought to have been crushed with the rest.

The fifth bottle, which had been made for the purpose of containing French perfumery or other, and which was furnished with a long glass glass stopper, came up about one-fourth filled with water.

The hollow glass globe, hermetically sealed, which was the last, and had been sunk the deepest of all, was found perfectly empty, not having suffered the slightest change. It is therefore concluded, that at the depth of 230 fathoms, the water enters glass vessels through the stoppers and coverings which surround them, and not through the pores of the glass. What the effect of a pressure of 400 fathoms or more will have on the glass globe above mentioned, Captain Dixey has engaged to ascertain for me on his return to America if opportunity occur.

TIME SYSTEM.
In the common system, those who buy and sell provisions, clothing, building materials, and other property, obtain the reward of their labour, by selling the articles for more than they give for them; and the amount thus gained, is sometimes very small, and sometimes very great.

In the Equal Exchange System, he who buys property, sells it again at the first cost being paid for his labour according to the time employed.

The keeper of the Magazine purchases those articles which are now bought with money, and the individual who takes them out of the Magazine pays the first cost, and a tax on each article for the purpose of defraying the Magazine expenses, and paying also the Magazine keeper for his labour in the business according to the time employed, which is deducted from the labour note, before mentioned, and thus the labour of the merchant put upon an equal standing with all useful labour.

In the common system, if a merchant buy an article of clothing at twenty cents per yard, and sell one yard for twenty-two cents, he gains two cents, which is nearly sufficient to pay the expenses he incurs, and he loses his labour; but if he sells thirty yards at the same rate, he gains sixty cents, by about five minutes' labour, or at the rate of seven dollars and twenty cents, per hour.

In the Equal Exchange System, if the keeper of the Magazine buy an article at twenty cents per yard, he sells it again at twenty cents, and if he sells one yard, the purchaser pays the

Magazine expenses and the keeper's labour upon that yard, and if the purchaser buy thirty yards, the keeper gains no more, according to the time employed, than in the other case; indeed it often requires less time and labour to sell a large, than a small quantity, and consequently the purchaser pays less for the labour of the keeper.

If the keeper of a Magazine be employed twenty minutes in buying and selling one hundred dollars worth of goods, he is paid in twenty minutes for all other individual's labours, such as that of a carpenter, mason, shoemaker, seamstress, lawyer or physician, which is effected by means of the exchange before described. But in the Common System, the profit on one hundred dollars worth of clothing, or provisions, would generally amount to about twenty five dollars, and with this the seller of these goods can obtain about two hundred hours' labour of the carpenter, mason, shoemaker, &c. or about one thousand two hundred and fifty hours of the labour of females and children.

In the Common System, those who lend money receive what is called interest for the use of it; and thus if an individual lend one thousand dollars at six per cent interest for one year, he would secure sixty dollars for his labour, which might occupy about thirty minutes' time.

But by the Equal Exchange System, the lender of money would receive no interest, but would be paid in an equal amount of labour, for that which he bestowed in the service of his fellow men.

It would, perhaps, be unnecessary to dwell longer upon these particulars, probably enough have been given to enable the reader to perceive, that by the equal exchange of labour, each individual, male and female, is restored to that standing of equality to which the unalienable rights of their nature entitle them.

JOSIAH WARREN.

The last number of the Edinburgh Review, in an article upon the naval service of Great Britain, in speaking of the system of impressment, holds the following language in respect to the United States.

"Although we ourselves have no remembrance of any other system having been followed than that which now prevails, there is a tradition, that formerly merit was rewarded in the Navy; and there are some names in its history which incline us to believe, that it may not be altogether fabulous. We may venture, therefore, to consider the system we have exposed, as of modern origin; and we really believe that its evils are only now becoming conspicuous, because it was not extensively acted on till lately, and because the foes we have hitherto had to contend with, acted on a similar or worse system."

In the United States of America, however, better principles have long been adopted, and should they quarrel with Great Britain when they surpass her in power and in numbers, as much as in political wisdom, the struggle for our national existence may be long and dubious.

No skill indeed may be able to avert from Great Britain that fate which seems reserved for all mighty empires; but we earnestly pray that decay and ruin may not be brought on by the continuance of our present injustice. The following fact, however, if the correctness of which we are assured, will probably weigh more with many who are in power, than a consideration of what is right: When, in consequence of our sending troops to Portugal, rumours of war were lately prevalent in the country, the members of a very large association, to which the most respectable merchant seamen in this country belong, consisting, it is said, of between four and five thousand persons, had come to the settled resolution, should impressment be again enforced, to hire or occupy as many merchant vessels as were necessary, and remove at once and forever to the United States of America."

The following brief notice of the venerable Judge Peters is copied from the Register of Pennsylvania.

The venerable Judge Peters, whose funeral took place on Saturday afternoon, was one of the most remarkable and celebrated men of our hemisphere. Few held so high a rank as a revolutionary patriot; he served in the struggle for independence, in the most important offices, he in immediate association with Washington and Morris; he won distinction at the bar, and honor on the bench; he might be styled the father of agriculture in Pennsylvania, through a long course of years he studied and promoted the improvement of that primary branch of industry, with intense zeal and signal success; as a wit and companion he had no equal; the number and excellence of his *bon mots*, we think, at last unsurpassed in the instance of any of his contemporaries. To these external merits were added the finest domestic virtues and reputation;—the affection and reverence of his children, and the esteem and admiration of his friends, remained with him to the last;—so did his extraordinary faculties and spirit;—the body sank under the weight of fourscore and four—the mind returned to the Creator still alert and brilliant.

From the National Gazette.

Thomas Deman, Esq., an eminent lawyer, and Common Sergeant of London, lately pronounced in that capital a very able Inaugural Discourse on the opening of a Literary and Scientific Institution. The following passage of it does credit to his intelligence and liberality.

"Two peculiar circumstances occur to my mind as happy auguries of the enduring and increasing grandeur of English literature. The first is our community of language with the United States. Our own colonies, however distant and extensive, seem but to echo back our voice; but the inheritance of our language by the great North American Commonwealth, an independent, a powerful and rival nation; the attachment to our habits of thinking and speaking, on the part of one of the most civilized countries, if civilization depends on the diffusion of knowledge and the protection of equal laws; the identity of education between our sons, and the multiplying millions of those boundless regions, which the offspring has awakened the admiration and most stimulate the energies of her parent; all these things hold forth the auspicious promise of stability to the literature common to both countries, as well as of peace, liberty, and happiness, to the old world and the new."

The deaths in New York last week, amounted to 113 persons, viz. 25 men, 12 women, 41 boys, and 34 girls—65 were under five years of age.

The interments at Baltimore, during the week ending August 25th, were 44 in number, males 26, females 18,—of these 9 were coloured persons, 7 free, 2 slaves.

"The Loves of the Butterflies."
The late London papers mention the publication of a talented and fanciful work, entitled "The Loves of the Butterflies," composed of music and poetry,—the former by Alexander Lee and the latter from the pen of F. H. Bayley. The following is a credible specimen of the poetry.

ROUND MY OWN PRETTY ROSE.
Round my own pretty Rose I have blossomed; I have seen its sweet leaves one by one fall away. No, I linger to weep on the desolate stem. They say if I love to the south I shall meet With hundreds of Roses more fair and more true. But my heart, when I'm tempted to wander, replies Here my first love; my last love; my only love. When I spring from the home where my plumes were nursed, 'Twas my own pretty Rose that attracted me first. We have loved all the Summer, and now we are chill.

Of the Winter comes o'er us, I'm true to the stem. When the last leaf is withered and falls to the earth, The false one to another clings may fly forth; But truth cannot fly from his sorrow,—he can Where his first love; his last love; his only love have been.

Tendency of Intoxicating Liquors to produce Languor.—Of all the causes which promote attacks, and movements in the living body, disorder functions of the system, the frequent use of intoxicating liquors is the most prolific. It would be well if the law defined the circumstances under which it may be justifiable to prevent men from effecting their own destruction, and involving their families in misery and ruin. All politicians have endeavored to oppose the progress of drunkenness. It was prohibited by Solon and Lycurgus at Athens and Lacedaemon. The ancient Saracens, Carthaginians, the Nervii, used no vinous liquors because it made them effeminate;—amongst the Romans the vice was odious; and the Koran of Mahomet expressly denounces wine to the Mussulman. "Wine breathes like a serpent and stings like an adder," says Solomon; and our own unequalled bard declares, that "every inordinate cup is unblessed, and the ingredient is a devil."

The immediate effect of wine or spirits on the human frame is to increase the circulation, excite the brain, and by producing an unusual determination to it, irritate and agitate into germs irregularities. "When blood is permanently accumulated in blood vessels of the head keep up this irritation permanently, the intellectual operations become suspended or depraved, and insanity is the final consequence. In conditions where there is a disposition to insanity or idiocy, the paroxysm will often be brought on by intoxication, and continue for months; remote but certain consequences of the abuse of fermented liquors are the disorder of the stomach and digestive organs, and subsequent disorganization of the liver, and alteration of its secretions. The sympathies of the viscera with affections of the head, and with anxiety of mind, were known to the writers of sacred history; and the remarkable dependence of mental disturbances on a disordered state of the abdominal viscera is now well established.

A man about the middle age, who had held respectable situations as a non-commissioned officer, was admitted into the asylum the 13th day of April, 1826; his disorder was of short date, and said to have been produced by fatigue and intemperance. He was quiet and inoffensive, but thoughtful and despondent, and asserted that his wife (who had lately died) was always about him, urging him to self-destruction and requiring him to perform extraordinary acts of expiation for his neglect of her. His case was marked with evident disorder of the digestive organs and hepatic depravity; means were taken to alter and restore these to their healthy action, mercurial purgatives and tonic aperients were used with effect, and the recovery of his reason was progressive with the improvement in his abdominal disease. He was discharged from the hospital the 13th of May, perfectly recovered in health and intellect. When a man is depressed by worldly misfortunes, he will often seek a dissipation of his gloom in the cheering stimulus of wine or spirits, which carries in its draught the last confusion of thought. To this momentary relief of from mental sufferings, a disordered state of the circulation and digestive organs will invariably succeed; which, reacting on the brain, increases the mental agony, and gives it a more severe and a wondrous character. If the practice is persevered in, the weakened digestive faculties cause the permanent disorder of the viscera, and renders the determination of blood to the head habitual. The brain becomes more liable to be affected by the stimulus of the mind, and reacts on it to the aggravation of the original disturbance. This common grief, which in health would soon subside, is converted into a compound of cerebral and visceral derangement, aggravated in its progress, frequent and uncontrollable by medicine, and which will be likely to terminate in madness.—Lunar & Joylum Report.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Don Pablo Obregon, the Mexican Minister to the United States, received, while at New-York, the ratification by the Mexican Government, of a Boundary Treaty between the United States and Mexico, which had been concluded at the latter place in the preceding January. On the 2d August the information as given to the President, who did not consider himself at liberty to exchange ratifications of the Treaty, without the further consent of the Senate, inasmuch as the four months had expired, within which there was stipulation in the Treaty that the exchange should be made, and with which stipulation before them, the Senate had advised and consented to the Treaty. The Treaty is therefore to be again laid before the Senate at the next session of Congress, together with a Commercial Treaty between the two nations negotiated at Mexico in February last, to the ratification of which, it is understood that a condition has been annexed by advice of the Mexican Congress, which was not attached to it when the Senate of the United States advised its ratification.—Nat. Intel.

Gen. Gascoine has stated, in the British House of Commons, that the number of sermen in the British merchant service has diminished 19,000 in one year!

Dr. Charles Von Mayerle, in Germany, has lately invented a pair of boots, made of block tin, and surrounded with a hollow body, with the assistance of which he can pass over the most rapid river. He has lately exhibited his contrivance at Pest, at which place he walked for upwards of 500 fathoms in the river Danube, where it is very rapid and deep, in the presence of a great number of persons.

LATEST

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